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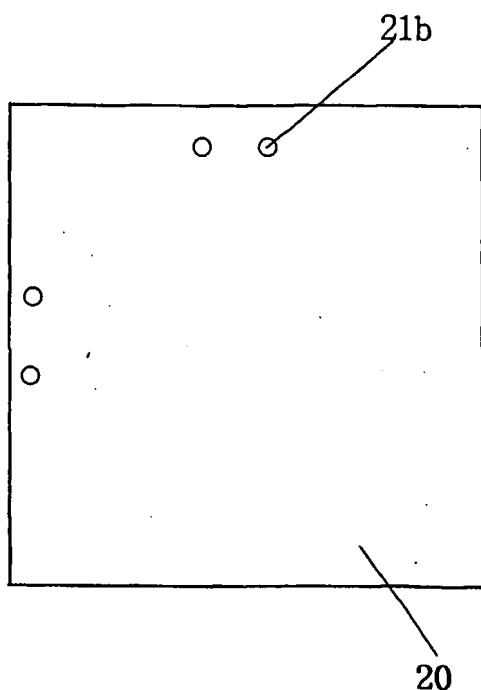
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(54) Title: PAPER AND PRODUCTION METHOD ITS FOR BINDING



(57) Abstract: This invention relates to filing paper and its manufacturing method. The filing paper has cross-slits that are made on the standard size paper (20) with slit-punch tools (40) when cutting the whole uncut paper into standard size paper such as A3, A4, B3, etc. with paper cutter (30). The cross-slits (21a) on the paper are all identical in size and location as the slits are made by the slit-punch tool when cutting paper. The cross-slit makes it easy to insert the file (10) into the slit and accommodates the thickness of the inserting pin (11) when the papers are filed. Therefore the invented filing paper makes the file lookds very smart and slim in appearance and the cross-slits, compared to punctured hole, are not easily visible. The slit-punch tool (40) is mounted on the side of the paper cutter (30) with bolts or brackets. The punch tool has cross-slit blade on the bottom to punch slits on the paper. A pair of punch tools are mounted on the paper cutter. The distance between tools is the same as the distance between the inserting pins (11) of file (10). The slit-punch tool is attachable and detachable.

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PAPER AND PRODUCTION METHOD ITS FOR BINDING

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to filing paper and its manufacturing method. The paper has a pair of cross-slits, in which
<5> inserting pins of file are easily inserted. The documents filed with this paper look smart as the papers in the document are well tidied up and the filed document is slim. This is because the location and size of cross-slits are all identical and the slits accommodate the thickness of inserting pins. In addition,
<10>the filing paper looks like an ordinary paper as the cross-slits are not easily visible. This invention relates to filing paper and its manufacturing method.

TECHNICAL BACKGROUND

Conventionally filing papers were punched or drilled to make
<15>a hole using punching or drilling machine and then files (10) were inserted into the hole as shown in Fig. 1 to bind the papers.

The dimensions of file (10) are international standard and the file has inserting pins (11) on its both ends and the pins are
<20>inserted into the hole and bent to bind the papers.

Such a conventional method is very inconvenient as filing papers should be punctured before filing and filing takes much

time and the locations of hole of the papers are not identical. Therefore the files do not look smart and ordered as the filing papers are not well tidied up.

company which leave free interval in paper one side and

<5> manufacture binder (Binder) note (Note) that holes of archetype are formed and uses when file.

There was problem that grace drops because external appearance is ugly as is specification binder note and makes out general document because is used in paper for this binder

<10>DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

This aims to invent the filing paper and its manufacturing method to solve the problems of conventional method described above. The filing paper shall be punch-slitted at given location and size on the standard size paper when the <15>whole uncut paper is cut into standard size paper by paper cutter so that file can be easily inserted, the filed papers can be well tidied up, the file can be slim, and the appearance of the file can be excellent.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

<20>Fig 1 : displays general view of filing pin of file of this invention

Fig 2: displays the plane view of filing pape of this invention

Fig 3: displays an example of the invented filing paper.

Fig 4: displays layout of paper cutter mounted with slit-punch tool.

THE EXPLANATION OF MARKS ABOUT PARTS OF DRAWING

- <5> 10. File.
- 11: Inserting pin
- 20: Standard size paper.
- 21a: Cross-slits.
- 30 : Paper cutter
- <10>40 : Slit-punch tool.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

As shown in Figure 2, the technical characteristics of this invention are to make a pair of cross-slits (21a) on top center of the standard size document paper (20) during cutting the <15>whole uncut paper with paper cutter. The size and location of cross-slits on the paper are all identical. The distance between cross-slits is the same as the distance between the inserting pins of the file (10).

As shown in Fig. 4, the cross-slits are made when the paper <20>cutter (30) mounted with cross-slit punch tool (40) cuts the whole uncut paper into standard size paper (20) such as A3, A4, B5, etc.

It is desirable for the cross-slits (21a) to have the same length in vertical and horizontal direction. Hence the cross-slits can be made into a hole (21b) as shown in Fig. 3 with the same diameter as the length of slit. And the distance <5> between cross-slits (21a) is same as the distance between the inserting pins of the file (10).

The slit-punch tool (40) shall have a cross shape blade on the bottom to make slits on the paper and shall be detached to the paper cutter with bolts or brackets on the top of the <10>tool. The punching tools are attachable and detachable and the distance between tools is the same as the distance between the inserting pins of the file.

This invented filing paper, compared to the conventional filing paper with hole, is much better for photocopy as the cross-slits are not visible in the copy.

<15>It is possible to make cross-slits (21a) on top or side of the filing paper.

When the inserting pin (11) of the file (10) is inserted into the slits, the other slit (21a) in horizontal direction shall accommodate the thickness of the inserting pin (11) and make the file thickness to be slim.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

This invention is filing paper has cross-slits on it so that punching shall be unnecessary when filing the papers. Therefore the invented paper reduces the filing time. And the cross-slits are made at the same location on the paper so <5> that the filed papers are well tidied up and look smart. In addition, the cross-slit accommodates the thickness of inserting pin so that the thickness around the file is almost same as the thickness of the other area. The filing paper looks like an ordinary paper before filing because the <10>cross-slit is not easily visible.

CLAIMS

1. Filing paper characterized by composing a pair of standard slits on the standard size paper (20).
2. Filing paper characterized by composing a pair of
<5> standard cross-slits in Claim No. 1.
3. Filing paper characterized by composing a pair of slits, which can be made into a hole in Claim No. 1.
4. Manufacturing method of filing paper characterized by composing a pair of cross-slits, at given location and
<10>size and made by slit-punch tools when the whole uncut paper (20) is cut standard size by the paper cutter (30) on which slit-punch tools (40) are mounted

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FIG 1

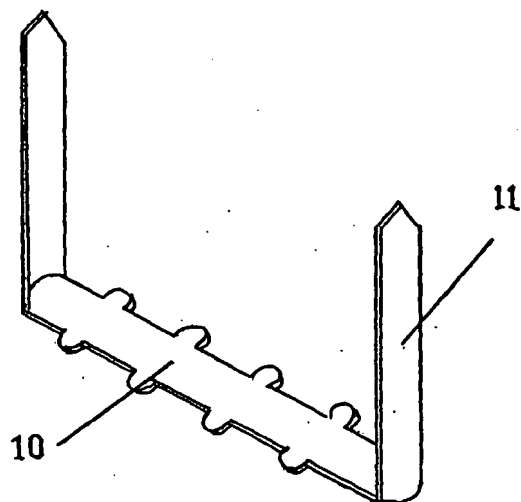
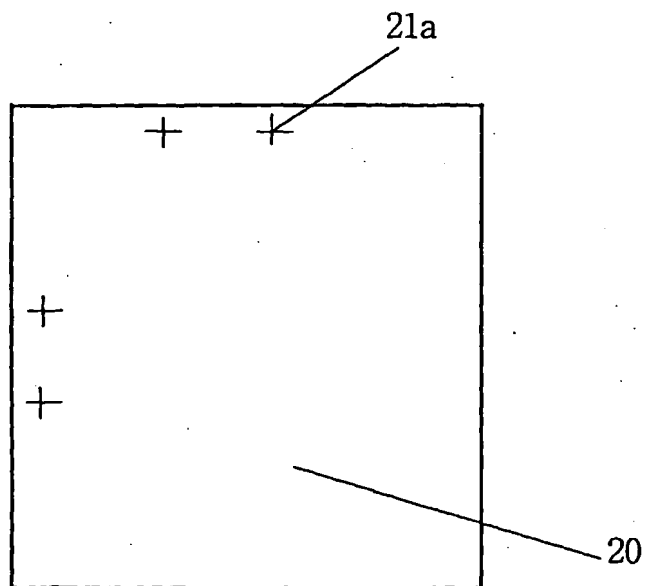


FIG 2



2/2

FIG 3

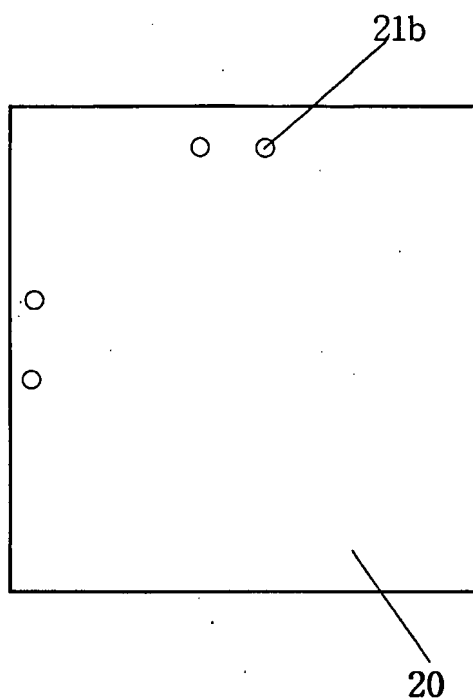
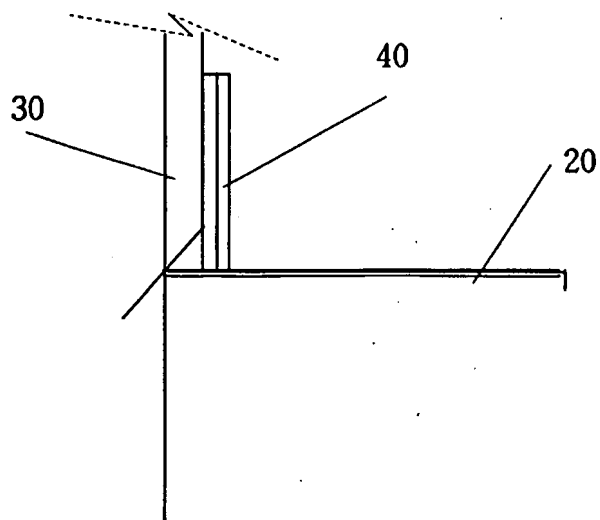




FIG 4



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		
IPC7 B42D 15/00		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)		
B42D 15/00, B26D 1/00, B26F 1/00, B42F 3/00		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)		
KIPASS, "(paper)<and>(punch*)<and>(cut*)<and>(hole)"		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	KR 2000-3935 U (Park, Nam Kyo) 25. FEB 2000	1 - 4
Y	KR 1997-61550 A (SAMSUNG ELEC CO, LTD) 12. SEP 1997	1 - 4
A	JP 8-276517 A (HONSHUPAPER CO, LTD) 22. OCT 1996	4
<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
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